AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

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Vol. XI February, 1916 No. 2

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VOLUME ELEVEN NUMBER TWO

The American Red Cross Magazine

EDITED BY AUSTIN CUNNINGHAM

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE is owned and published monthly by the American Red Cross in Washington, D. C., the headquarters of the National Association. It is the official publication, in other words, of the official relief and humanitarian organization of the United States—an organization chartered by Congress, supervised by the Government, and protected under the Treaty of Geneva, known as the Red Cross Treaty.

The subscription rate of the Magazine is $1 a year; one copy, 15 cents. Annual membership in the Red Cross is $1, payable annually in advance, which fee also entitles the member to the Magazine. Sustaining membership is $10, payable annually. Life membership, $25, and patron membership, $100, are procured in one payment. All members receive the Magazine. Make all checks, drafts, money orders, etc., payable to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

Entered as second-class matter April 28, 1913, at the post-office, Washington, D. C., under the act of March 3, 1879.

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Photo by Anderson, Rome

THE QUIRINAL PALACE IN ROME, THE WINTER ABODE OF THE ROYAL FAMILY

Which has been converted into a wonderful Red Cross hospital by Queen Elena. Read Ambassador Page's charming description of this historic structure and its transformation. (*The Queen of Italy's Hospital*)

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THE AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE

VOLUME ELEVEN FEBRUARY, 1916 NUMBER TWO

The Queen of Italy's Hospital

By HON. THOMAS NELSON PAGE

United States Ambassador to Italy

THE Quirinal Palace is, as is known, the Royal Palace of Rome and the winter residence of the Royal Family. Prior to the 20th of September, 1870, when the King of Italy entered the Eternal City by the breach beside the Porta Pia to make Rome once more the capital of Italy, it was the Summer Palace of Popes, who found the air on this high point fresher and more stimulating than that in the Leonine City beyond the Tiber, which it overlooked. It is said that a temple to Salus, or Health, stood on the spot in Sabine days. Hardly any spot in Rome has had a more varied history, and in all its history, from the time when the Sabine capital was on this hill, no change has been greater than that which, under the patriotic and compassionate eye of the Queen of Italy, suddenly, on the outbreak of war, transformed the Royal Palace into a hospital for the wounded soldiers brought to Rome from the battlefields.

Nor is this the first occasion when the Quirinal has been so used. Last winter, when the frightful catastrophe of the earthquake in the Abruzzi fell on Italy so overwhelmingly as to tax all her resources, the Queen was among the very first to prepare succor at home, as the King was among the very first to reach with aid the scene of disaster.

A part of the Quirinal Palace was turned at that time into a hospital, and there as many of the wounded children as could be accommodated were brought and nursed under Her Majesty's personal supervision. But that was by no means the first time that this gracious sovereign has applied her royal prerogative to be the first in her realm to go to the relief of suffering among her people.

At Messina, in Calabria, or wherever within the limits of Italy trouble has reached the magnitude of a disaster, Queen Elena has been prompt to give her personal service for the relief of the sufferers. It is (among their other admirable qualities) this nearness of the House of Savoy to the people that is the guaranty for the future of the realization of the famous dictum of Victor Emmanuel II in closing his first address on the Campidolio after his entry into Rome: "Here we are and here we shall stay."

Accordingly, when Italy became involved in the maelstrom which is engulfing Europe, Queen Elena was ready to put in active and efficient exercise the fruitful experience and training which she had received.

TRANSFORMATION OF THE PALACE

The Quirinal Palace, under her personal direction, was turned as if by magic into a modern, up-to-date, scientifically arranged Red Cross hospital for Italy's wounded soldiers.

For three weeks workmen were engaged unremittingly in the preparation

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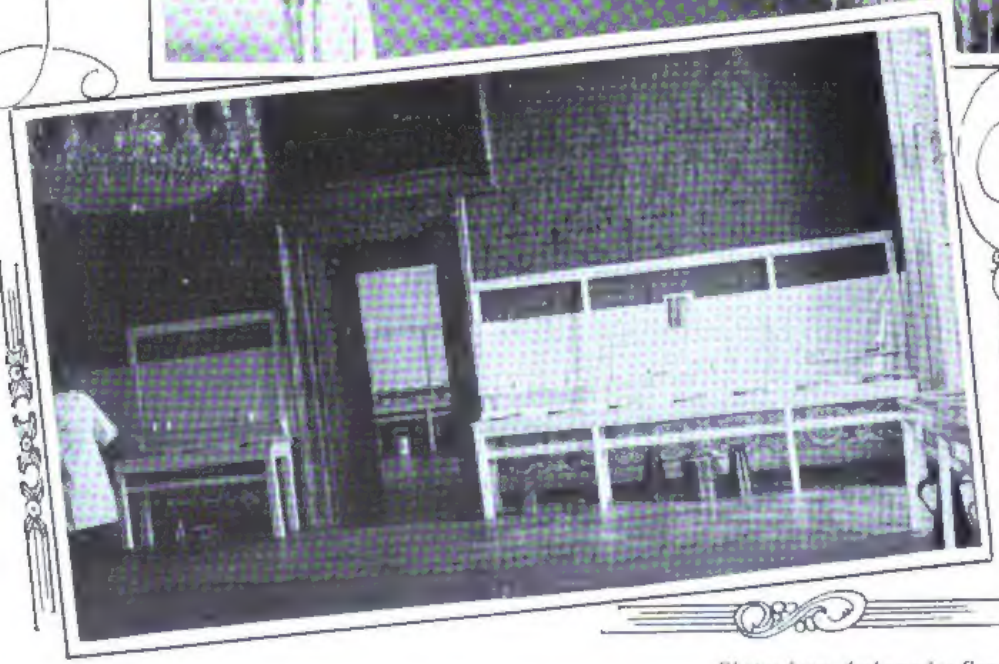

Photos from Ambassador Page

THE GORGEOUS BALL ROOM (TOP); THE LESS ORNATE, SINCE BEING ALTERED, THRONE ROOM (MIDDLE), AND THE WARM AND RICH RED ROOM, NOW A WASH ROOM (BOTTOM), IN THE ROYAL PALACE IN ROME'S CAPITAL.

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of everything needed for the adaptation of the palace as a hospital and for the reception of the patients. Outside and in, painting and cleaning and hygienic preparation went on with unwonted activity; the famous tapestries and fine pictures were taken down; the walls, where necessary, were covered with protecting hangings, hygienically sterilized; useless furniture was removed and in its room were substituted hospital beds and hospital furnishings. The great salons became hospital wards and surgical rooms; dispensary, bath-rooms, lavatories, and all the necessary departments of an hygienically arranged hospital were provided. Pipes were run up the broad marble stairways, and where it was necessary for protection the beautiful mosaic floors laid in marbles brought from the ancient palaces of the Cæsars were deftly covered, and all was accomplished with such skill and rapidity that when, one afternoon in the beginning of August, the first wounded were brought to Rome, a long procession of ambulances and litters moved slowly through the streets to the Royal Quirinal Palace to find all ready to receive them. Not only was the hospital ready, but awaiting them were the staff—surgeons, nurses, and attendants—and at their head the gracious sovereign lady who had provided it all, by whom indeed the whole had been planned and organized and under whose personal direction everything had been effected.

After seeing it and seeing her at work in its active administration, it was easy to believe what was said of her—"that nothing was too great for her to undertake and nothing too small for her to give it attention." We were privileged to see the hospital in its first stages of active operation, within two days of that evening when the wounded passed under our windows in long procession from the railway station to the Quirinal amid the sympathetic reception of the people who lined the sidewalks. Naturally those who were brought were not the desperately wounded, for whom so long a journey from the Dolomite Alps would have been impossible; but many were wounded sufficiently severely, as was testified by their pinched, pained faces and languid forms. One lad as he passed pushed aside the curtains of his litter and, waving a little Italian flag, cried out, "Buon coraggio."

GRAND COURT OF QUEEN ELENA'S HOSPITAL

The opportunity to visit the hospital two days after this came to us, perhaps, owing to the work which certain American ladies had done in association with Mrs. Page in an "ouvroir" which the latter had organized in a wing of the Palazzo del Drago, where we reside, and also due partly, as I believe, to the recognition by Her Majesty of the sympathy and assistance which the American people have been prompt to show to Italy when need arose, whether through earthquake or other misfortune.

The very evening of the arrival of the wounded there was sent from the American Ladies' Ouvroir to the Quirinal Palace Hospital a certain number of hospital garments, and the next day two wagon-loads of shirts, bandages, slippers, and other hospital requisites were sent to Her

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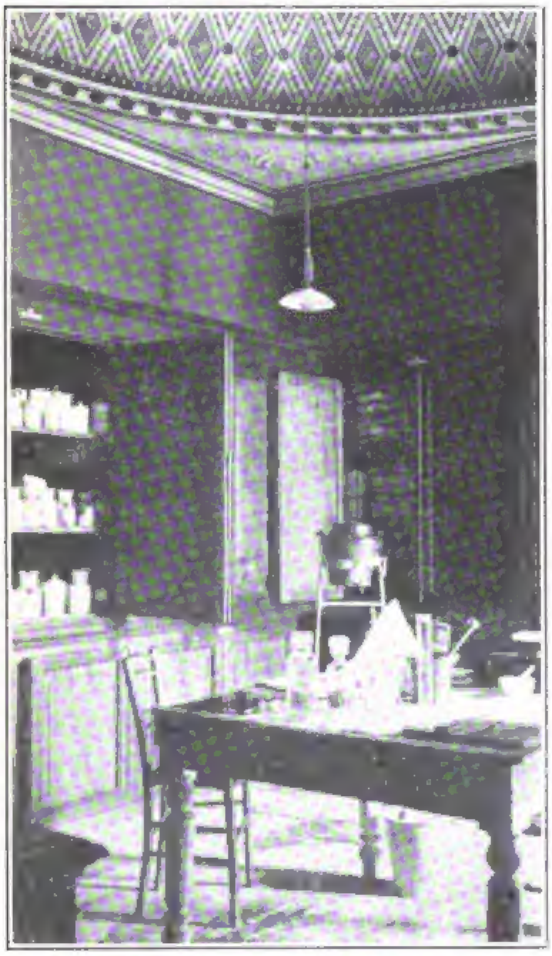

GUN ROOM OF THE LATE KING HUMBERT, WHICH IS NOW THE HOSPITAL PHARMACY

Majesty, at whose disposal they had been placed by the American ladies. In acknowledgment of these articles came a letter in Her Majesty's name thanking Mrs. Page and the American ladies in very cordial terms and extending to us Her Majesty's invitation to come next afternoon and see the hospital.

QUEEN ELENA SERVES AS GUIDE

Accordingly, next afternoon we went at an appointed time and spent a most interesting hour under the personal guidance of her who might from her familiarity with every detail of the work have been the matron of the hospital itself, as she had been its creator and is its soul. Our directions had been to go in by the Monte Cavallo entrance — that is, the main entrance of the palace—named from the two groups of horse-tamers, or Dioscuri, Castor and Pollux, which bear on their pedestals the names of Phidias and Praxiteles. Passing in, we found a great Geneva red cross spread on the floor in the center of the huge main court and a Red Cross flag flying over the principal entrance within the court.

I had supposed that only some wing of the palace was being used for this purpose, but I soon discovered that, with the exception of the private apartments of the Royal Family, the private apartment of the late King, and the administrative offices in the "Manica Lunga," as it is termed, the entire piano nobile, or royal floor, of the palace, including, as already said, the grand reception rooms and salons, were wholly given up to the uses of the hospital. The salon known as the Ambassadors' Salon, the great tapestried salons, and the royal or state dining-rooms, all were given over to the hospital.

Our first surprise was when we found ourselves in the same part of the palace where we had been to royal receptions and found the Princess Paterno, one of the ladies of the court, garbed in the dress and engaged in the duties of a trained nurse, or, shall I say, assistant matron of nurses, for at the moment her duty was superintending the preparation of tables for the supper of those patients who were able to move about.

In one of the large salons there were two rows of long tables, about eight in all, already laid for supper, which servants and nurses were at the moment bringing in. We were looking on at this when we became sensible of a movement, and, turning, there was the Queen herself, accompanied by her eldest daughter, the young Princess Iolande, and two gentlemen of the court, the Duke D'Ascoli and the Count Braschi, the last two of whom had been engaged just before in attending to some of the arrangements for supper. The Queen was dressed simply in white, as were the other ladies, and after a gracious greeting to us she devoted herself for a short time to looking over the tables, and, as I recollect it, to seeing that some little dainties were duly distributed beside each plate. It seems that the bonbons, or "dolci," which the Royal children are

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CONVALESCENTS IN THE GARDEN OF THE QUIRINAL PALACE

accustomed to have, are now, by common consent, given to these wounded soldiers. This duty finished, we were asked if we would like to go through the hospital, and in a few minutes we were being shown everything under the personal guidance of her who, had she not been the Queen of Italy, might, from her perfect knowledge of every detail and the simplicity with which she conducted us, have been imagined only a gracious and accomplished hospital matron, trained all her life to attend precisely to the duties of that position. There was no pretense at parade. It was all quiet, simple, natural, and complete. It was hard to tell which was the more interesting reflection—that the Queen should be so simple, natural, and perfectly informed as to every detail of the hospital, or that this perfectly informed, simple, natural mistress of a hospital was the Queen of Italy. In and out of corridors containing the equipment, into and through wards filled with wounded—opening softly door after door with a quiet word of explanation—she passed. Now and then an attendant or a surgeon saluted, or a group of nursing sisters curtsied to her as she passed, and the eyes of the patients followed her with a sort of wondering, reverent interest; but she herself was as though she had done the same all her life.

KING'S GUN-ROOM A DISPENSARY

The gun-room of the late King Humbert is now a dispensary, the gun cases holding medical and surgical supplies; the conservatory overlooking the garden has become, because of its light and airiness, an operating room, and as we passed by a young fellow shot through the neck was having his wounds dressed. I could not help wondering, as we passed through the great salons with their long rows of beds, all spotlessly white, filled with wounded, what was in the minds of those country lads who had lived all their lives in their mountain villages on their little farms, or possibly some of them in the straw huts of herdsmen in the Pontine marshes, to find themselves in these great apartments splendid with the genius of Italian art, and from the ceilings of which looked down the frescoes of the Italian masters of two hundred years ago. It was all interesting, but the most interesting was the way in which the Queen dealt with these lads—quite as if they were members of her own household—one might say of her own family. She appeared to know just where her presence was most needed; bed after bed

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A WELCOMED VISITOR WITH AN ILLUSTRATED BOOK

she approached, leaning over the sufferer, smoothing a pillow here, or soothing there a pain-racked frame with a tender tone. As she spoke to one she would put her hand on the arm of another, thus taking both into the scope of her kindness. As she passed she was followed by eyes in which were mingled equal wonder and devotion. One of the badly wounded, we heard, had asked her the night they came to sit beside him, as he thought he could sleep and his fever would go down if she would stay with him, and so she had sat beside his bed until late in the night, when he had fallen asleep. And she was again on the spot at seven the next morning. It is small wonder that one of the lower class said to us, in speaking of her work there: "We do not know what the others—that is, those in higher classes—think, but the people love her; they know how good she is."

ORNAMENTS GIVE PLACE TO MEDICAMENTS

As we made our tour it was interesting to pass by the great store-rooms; this is the main chapel of the palace, the chapel in which, when the Quirinal was the Summer Palace of the Popes, conclaves were held and the ballots were cast for the Supreme Pontiff. Until Queen Elena, under her patriotic instinct, turned the Quirinal into a hospital, the great funereal wreaths and funereal emblems dedicated to the memory of Victor Emmanuel II hung on these walls, or were enclosed in the great cases with their glass doors which line the walls. She had those in the cases transferred to the vast monument to Victor Emmanuel II fronting the Piazza Venezia, and the cases in the great chapel now hold the hospital linen supplies. For some reason not wholly explicable to the lay mind, this chapel cannot be used for worship; but the private chapel embellished with famous paintings of the Annunciation by Guido Reni and frescoes by other great artists, is now open for this purpose, and the main chapel is at least dedicated to that service which is one of the highest forms of prayer.

When we had made a tour of the entire hospital our gracious guide said simply: "Now I know you will excuse me, as I have to attend to my duties." This is, in fact, what she is always engaged in Surely this is a Queen according to the new Evangel.

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Red Cross Brevities from Near and Far

Many large shipments of hospital stores to the Red Cross societies of all of the countries involved in the great European war were made during the past month by the American Red Cross. Every available vessel is utilized for this purpose. Almost as steadily as these shipments go the American Red Cross receives acknowledgments of the receipt of former shipments.

* * * * *

Pursuant to resolutions adopted in the United States Senate December 17 and January 6 respectively, President Wilson recently issued proclamations in behalf of the Polish and Jewish peoples distressed by the great war, and set apart January 1 as a special day for contributions for the Polish war sufferers and January 27 for the Jewish. The President suggested that the contributions for these special purposes "may be addressed to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C., which will care for their proper distribution." At this writing, which is in advance of the Jewish contribution day, the Red Cross has received and forwarded many donations for destitute residents of Poland. Among these contributions was a check for $3,000 from former Poles living in the vicinity of Cherry, Ill., where, following the mine explosion in 1909, the American Red Cross engaged in a large relief work. This was an evidence of gratitude for that particular endeavor.

* * * * *

In support of hospitals equipped to care for frightful facial wounds, which require special surgical attention, the American Red Cross has lately given $2,000 to the French Red Cross and $2,000 for a facial wounds department in the American Red Cross Hospital in Munich.

* * * * *

To aid in caring for over four thousand destitute and homeless Armenians who are being sheltered at Port Said, Egypt, the American Red Cross has authorized the formation of an American Red Cross Committee of Americans in Cairo. The officers are: Chairman, Dr. F. H. Henry; Treasurer, Dr. John Giffen; Secretary, Mr. Stephen Trowbridge. Most of the distressed Armenians came from the town of Antioch, which figures prominently in the Acts of the Apostles in the Bible. These refugees are living in a tent village and require every necessary of life. The Armenian Red Cross and the Armenian Benevolent Society are participating in this work.

* * * * *

Miss Margaret Wilson, daughter of the President, has just given $1,000 for the specific purpose of aiding the new Red Cross Training School for Nurses in Sofia, Bulgaria—a movement in which the American Red Cross joined before the outbreak of the European war and which is being directed by Miss Helen Scott Hay, an American Red Cross supervising nurse of proved ability. This money represents royalties Miss Wilson has received from the sale of records produced by a large phonograph company for which she sang last year.

* * * * *

The intense suffering which has prevailed in Haiti lately, particularly around Port-au-Prince, is reflected by a letter received by the American Red Cross from Archbishop J. Pechon, who is director of a hospital there. The letter follows:

"I have the honor to inform you of the safe arrival of four cases of drugs that the American Red Cross has kindly sent to the Hospital of Saint Francois de Sales de Port-au-Prince. Kindly accept our grateful thanks. The American Red Cross, by giving to us generous help in money last August, is already held in grateful remembrance by many needy families of this town. This new gift will not be less appreciated. For this reason, we pray God to bless the American Red Cross."

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Photo from Underwood & Underwood, N. Y.

A FLEET OF GERMAN RED CROSS HOSPITAL BARGES ON THE VISTULA RIVER

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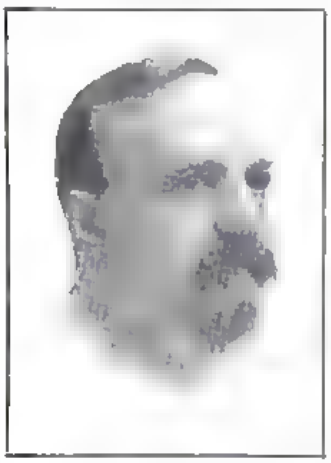
German and Austro-Hungarian Relief in Chicago*

By HON. JULIUS GOLDZIER

TERRIBLE as is the war which now devastates Europe and takes its toll of millions of lives, we are forced to the conclusion that in the all wise economy of nature great good must come in the end out of what now has but the appearance of untold woe and misery I for one firmly believe that this unequaled struggle, this contest of brute strength, this unleashing of the powers of hate, will awaken mankind to an appreciation of the immorality of armed contests. I feel that at the end of this world war will come a chastening and an appreciation of the spirit of equity, which alone can be a guarantee for peace—the ideal of all well-meaning men and women. That the world will rest upon a higher plane of morality: that a purer sense of justice will prevail, and that egotism—the egotism of individuals as well as the egotism of nations—will be tempered by the higher instincts of humanity and love.



MR. GOLDZIER

Indeed, the war itself—destructive and cruel—though it opens on one side the portals of the most loathed passions, on the other side exemplifies unequaled altruism.

The spectacle of untold thousands freely offering their wealth and their lives for a cause which, right or wrong, is not one affecting their personal welfare is an inspiring one.

The multitudes battling in the trenches are enrolled for high ideals, each according to his own best lights. The cause is not theirs, but that of their country and of posterity, and yet there is no wavering in the lines and each man is willing, nay anxious, for the supreme sacrifice

HIGHER EMOTIONS ARE AROUSED

Far away from the fields of battle, together with the heat and emotion of passion, the great European upheaval has aroused noble and great emotions which do credit to human nature. Thousands of self-sacrificing men and women have devoted their best efforts toward alleviating the sufferings of those upon whom the mailed fist of war rests heavily.

Thousands of women soothe the wounded with tender hands. The medical fraternity has sent hundreds of its members to the battlefields. Charity has opened its hearts and its purses in an effort to brighten the lot of the multitudes in all lands, for whom this world-catastrophe has brought poverty and want, hunger and destitution without end.

Were it possible to give figures, the result would show an outpouring of humane and charitable deeds of a magnitude equaled only by the destructiveness of this modern war.

I think we may well be proud of what America has done and is doing in this work, and when the history of this conflict is once written there should be one bright page in it recounting the labor of love in this country

I am here to tell you in a few words of the work of one of the numerous associations which were formed for the purpose of relieving the dire needs of those in the war zone.

In August, 1914, we formed in Chicago the German and Austro-Hungarian Re-

* *This splendid paper was read at the Eleventh Annual Meeting of the American Red Cross. Editor*

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lief Society. That well-known public-spirited citizen, Mr. Charles H. Wacker, was elected president and I had the honor of being chosen as secretary.

The men who formed this association were of birth or descent from the countries named. They were American citizens, and when joining, in order to aid those to whom they were drawn by ties of kindred and blood, they did not fail to emphasize their allegiance to and fealty for the country of their adoption.

MEMBERS ARE FOR AMERICA FIRST

I may say, to illustrate this, that the expression "Americans first," now so general, is found in a resolution submitted to my society at its inception and which became the subject of much favorable comment in the public press.

We made an appeal in behalf of the wounded upon the battlefields, in behalf of widows and orphans, and the destitute. We pleaded for the blind and the pitiable cripples who would remain as the sad aftermath of this war.

The results were that from all sides came eager thousands clamoring that their contributions be received for the benefit of the sufferers.

While the total of what we have done so far may not look large in a period which is wont to deal in billions, the unanimity of the response to our call was touching and inspiring.

Our funds came for the most part from the people of small means—from mechanics, from laboring men, from women and children. We have many thousands of contributions of one dollar and less, and the different gifts to our fund range from the highest of ten thousand dollars to five-cent pieces, given by those whose heart was in the cause, though their ability to give was small.

One of the most touching incidents during my connection with the association took place when one evening three men came, saying that they were from the German Hod-Carriers' Association, and that they had come to make a contribution to aid the victims of the war in the fatherland. With these words they emptied upon the table a suit-case which contained in well-worn bills, mostly of small denominations, the sum of $5,000.

Not a single individual's name came with this noble donation. No newspaper notoriety was given, no names mentioned. They went, as they came, modest and unassuming, seeking neither fame nor renown, seeking but to do good. Yet I can never think of these three men without tears of emotion.

We established a melting pot, which netted us several thousand dollars. We sold all manner of tokens for the benefit of the cause, and evidence of the great interest aroused may be found in the fact that an iron ring made for us has circulated to an extent which has netted over $16,000 to the association. The cost of this ring is about 7 cents, and we sell it for the good cause at $1 each.

LAUDABLE USES OF MONEY

In all we have collected and disbursed about $340,000. The ordinary ratio in which we send money to Europe is about three-fifths to Germany and two-fifths to Austro-Hungary.

Our funds, most of which are sent to the Red Cross associations of the various countries, have been designated for the following uses:

1. Red Cross aid to wounded.
2. Assistance to widows and orphans.
3. Aid for crippled soldiers.
4. Feeding of needy children.

Very early in the history of our association the great needs of prisoners of war in Siberia were called to our attention. We at once designated a part of our funds for relief of these, and have sent in all over $17,000 to the American Minister at Pekin, who forwarded this amount to a relief committee in Tientsin, China.

Aside from this we began the collection of clothing, bedding, books, etc., in Chicago and inaugurated a movement for such collections all over the United States. An arrangement was made with the American Red Cross by which shipments from San Francisco to Vladivostok and the prison camps was made under the auspices of your society.

From Chicago about 50,000 pounds of such necessary articles were shipped, and we have almost a like quantity ready for a second shipment.

Within the last few days we have cable

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news, through the State Department, of the arrival of a part of these donations, and the assurance from Mr. J. K. Caldwell, the American Consul at Vladivostok, that he can secure shipments to the interior.

We also shipped, through the agency of the American Red Cross Society, large amounts of hospital supplies to Germany, Austria, and Hungary. The total value of these is about $30,000.

WOMEN MAKE GARMENTS

The women of our society have been continuously at work producing woolen goods, bandages, shirts, and similar articles for hospital use. With the beginning of this winter a great nation-wide campaign for such necessaries has commenced, and we hope to be able to send quantities commensurate with the necessities which exist on the other side of the ocean.

From the beginning our relations with the American Red Cross have been most cordial and friendly, and I cannot permit this opportunity to pass without expressing my heartfelt gratitude to Mr. Ernest P. Bicknell and Major Patterson and, above all, to that Jeanne d'Arc of peace and mercy, Miss Mabel T. Boardman, for the effective, efficient, and enthusiastic assistance which they gave us upon numerous occasions.

We have considered our society as a small adjunct to your great organization, and have not failed to emphasize at all times that we are colaborers in the same work of love. Thus I think the donation of $4,000 made to you for hospital supplies for the prisoners of war in Siberia and the gift of $2,000 for the American hospital in Munich tend to show our appreciation of the value of your work.

In conclusion, let me express the hope that the noble work of the American Red Cross may be appreciated by all, and that you may find that assistance and aid among all well-meaning people which you so fully deserve.

To the Red Cross

TO SAVE from suffering, woe, and death
Each brother-man who draweth breath!
What colors his? thou dost not ask;
To bring relief, thy chosen task!
Whate'er his flag, whate'er his race,
In him seest thou a brother's face;
Whate'er his rank, whate'er his creed,
Alone seest thou a brother's need!

JESSIE ANDREWS.

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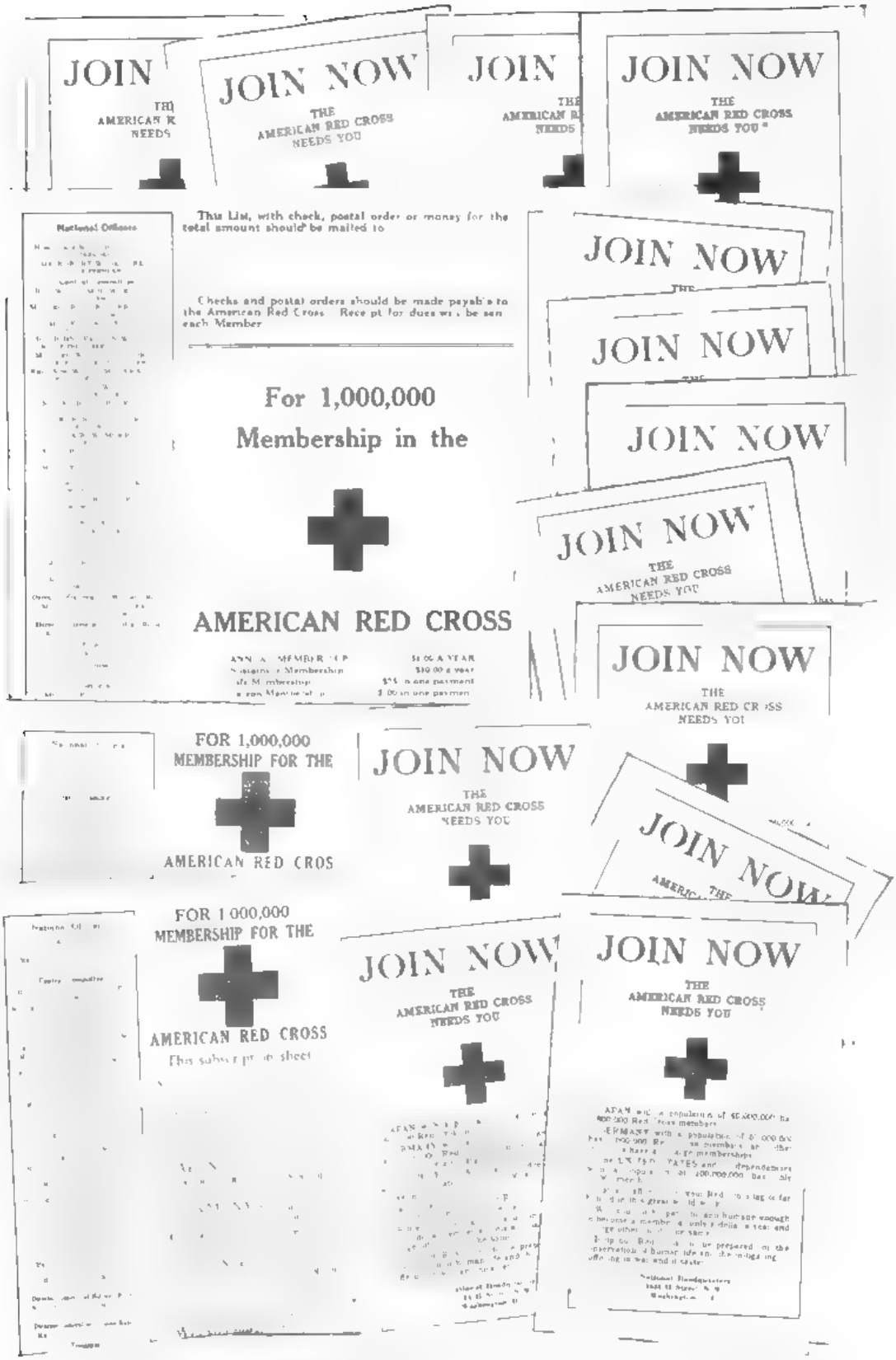

THIS LINE CUT SHOWS A HANDFUL OF THE BUSY LITTLE "JOIN NOW" FOLDERS AND SOME OF THE MEMBERSHIP SOLICITATION BLANKS

The cross is red on the literature. Will you not accept the above invitation? *(See "A Call for Volunteers")*

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A CALL FOR VOLUNTEERS!

The American Red Cross Wants One Million Members. "Be Patriotic! Be Humane! Join the Red Cross!"

WITH every Red Cross chapter serving as an active recruiting body and every present Red Cross member, of whatever class, joining in the campaign, the American Red Cross ought to be able to treble its membership this year. It is seriously and aggressively bent on mustering eventually at least one million members It should have not less than that number, in the light of the accomplishments of certain foreign Red Cross societies in countries with a smaller population than has the United States. And with the hearty cooperation —ACTIVE COÖPERATION —of every one of its present members there WILL BE one million members in our country's humanitarian organization in the not far distant future. There will be no stop until they are obtained.

"Be patriotic! Be humane! Join the Red Cross!" Attractive posters bearing this legend are to be seen in store windows, on trucks, and otherwise displayed in the Nation's Capital, where, as in New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago, and other cities, much energetic effort is being put into the Red Cross membership campaign. In Washington, cabinet members and many Senators and Congressmen have joined in the campaign. We want it to sweep the country to reach into every community and bailiwick. We want it to appeal to every American—to men, women, and children in every walk of life.

WILL YOU ECHO THIS CALL?

The American Red Cross calls for a million volunteers. This call should be echoed everywhere by the friends of the organization. As an appeal, it should be received with popular favor, indeed, as it is in the interest of humanitarian preparedness. Its high purpose is to enroll as a member of the society, which is the only authorized medium of relief between the army and navy of the United States and the people of the United States, and which is constantly engaged in peace time relief operations, every American resident of good character. As there are undoubtedly one hundred million individuals who come within this category, it may be seen just how fruitful a field our campaigners have before them.

A simple little folder, with the heading, "Join Now — the American Red Cross Needs You," tells succinctly the Red Cross membership story and gives some very interesting information. This folder and membership application blanks may be obtained from the Bureau of Membership, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Here is what the "Join Now" invitation says:

SOME INTERESTING FIGURES

Japan, with a population of 40,000,000, has 1,800,000 Red Cross members

Germany, with a population of 67,000,000, has 1,000,000 Red Cross members, and other countries have also large memberships.

The United States and its dependencies, with a population of 100,000,000, has only 27,000 members (about 31,000 now).

Can you afford to let your Red Cross lag so far behind in this great world work?

Will you not be patriotic and humane enough to become a member, at only a dollar a year, and to urge others to do the same?

Help our Red Cross to be prepared for the conservation of human life and the mitigation of suffering in war and disaster.

Membership in the Red Cross *does not involve any financial obligation, other*

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than the payment of dues, or any obligation of service. All active service is performed by its directors, surgeons, nurses, and other trained agents.

The American Red Cross asks the cooperation of every man, woman, and child in the United States in its effort to increase its membership.

The work of the Red Cross should command the interest and support of every citizen of the country. It is not a private organization or a limited corporation. It is an organization "of the people, by the people, and for the people." Its rolls at present contain the names of persons in all walks of life, from the most humble citizen to those of the highest financial, business, and social standing; but the number is woefully small.

This statement is an invitation to the recipient to make application for membership. If he is already enrolled, he should consider it a duty to hand this folder to some one who is not a member.

Any citizen or resident of the United States or of its dependencies may become a member of the American Red Cross by the payment of the dues of the class of membership into which he desires election.

The four classes of membership are as follows:

Annual membership, $1 per year.

Sustaining membership, $10 per year.

Life membership, $25 in one payment.

Patron membership, $100 in one payment.

Each member is provided with a button or pin and receives the Red Cross Magazine, a monthly publication devoted to and keeping its members in touch with the work of this society and of the Red Cross throughout the world.

The application blank on page 4 (of the folder—see page 3 in back advertising section of this magazine) should be sent to a local chapter or to the American Red Cross, Washington, D. C. Checks or money orders should be made payable to the American Red Cross. Receipt for dues will be sent each member. Membership is an expression of your patriotism and humanity.

Can you afford not to be a member?

A FEW FACTS

The American Red Cross (present organization) was chartered by Congress in 1905.

Its President is the President of the United States.

It is the one volunteer relief organization for war and disaster recognized by the United States government.

It has expended in ten years for the people of the United States in humanitarian work over thirteen millions of dollars in money and supplies.

It is non-sectarian and non-political.

It is organized to furnish aid to sick and wounded of armies in time of war and to devise and carry on measures of relief for those suffering from pestilence, famine, fire, floods, and other great calamities.

If this country should ever become engaged in war, the Red Cross would be the official channel through which friends or relatives would be able to locate and communicate with sick, wounded, or imprisoned soldiers.

It expends its relief funds in accordance with the designation of donors.

Its accounts are audited by the United States War Department.

For further general information or information concerning any of the various activities of the Red Cross, address The Bureau of Information, American Red Cross, Washington, D. C.

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MASSACHUSETTS' BIG SHARE

The Old Bay State Contributes Handsomely to the War Relief Work of the American Red Cross

By LOUISA P. LORING

Emergency Red Cross Secretary for Massachusetts

AFTER three months of work at the home of the secretary, which had been, naturally, of no expense to the society, the emergency office of the Red Cross for Massachusetts was opened in Boston December 7, 1914. The Boston office has been carried on through the year without one cent being asked of national headquarters—rent free, the salary of the secretary, telephone, and simple furnishings all being gifts from a few persons. The offers of help for the war sufferers throughout the State have been splendidly spontaneous and generous. In spite of all the different societies soliciting funds for chosen nations, the Red Cross has forged ahead, with its war-relief fund at $142,298.92, Mr. F. L. Higginson, Jr., of Boston, being treasurer. It is also adding to the general Red Cross fund to be spent for suffering at home as well as abroad, so that when catastrophes in our own country bring calls for needed help the appeals may not be in vain. Supplies have poured into Brooklyn, either direct or through Boston. Beside the 232,552 surgical dressings, 76,532 pieces, mostly garments, with some bedding, involving much hard and patient work, have been recorded in this office, which does not include many that have gone without the donors sending in lists. These came from 39 different cities and towns of Massachusetts and eight places beyond.

Were there space it would be a pleasure to tell something of the accomplishments of all the devoted circles of workers, from the Red Cross sewing-room, in Boston, which has been a splendid center of sewing and shipping, first under Mrs. Balch, of the Public Interest League, and now under Miss Newell; New Bedford, not only because of its constant supplies, but for the systematic management of Miss Rodman and her fellow-workers: Lowell, where, in addition to the workroom, Miss Burke and her helpers made $4,000 by one Red Cross Day; knitting by hospital nurses and working women in spare moments, down to that of an old lady of 90 years, who sent us a pair of mittens finely knitted by her own hands.

DIVERS MEANS OF HELPING

Some have helped with proceeds of entertainments, a suffrage bazaar, a picturesque historical pageant at Lexington, dinners, and concerts, and money has continued to come in from the sale of the little Red Cross flags obtained free from our office, which has enabled people who could not afford to give large sums the chance to contribute 10 cents without embarrassment, and thus join the great humanitarian army. Over $2,000 was netted in one day by these sales in the suburbs of Boston, under the management of Misses Newton, Dexter, and Jackson.

Requests come to the office from the other sections, asking Massachusetts how to help.

Five new chapters have come into existence: Wellesley, Hampshire, Harwichport, Middlesex, and Rogers Hall School, the latter the first school chapter, with 62 members. Old chapters—Berkshire, Hampden, and Worcester, inland, and Essex, on the coast—have sent great quantities of supplies as well as money. Much of this, we feel, is due to the fact that this great war tragedy has brought the realization of what a world's permanent relief organization can do to ameliorate human suffering.

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The Metropolitan Chapter, covering greater Boston, has now been reorganized, with Hon. Louis A. Frothingham, chairman; James Lawrence, vice-chairman, and Franklin S. Billings, treasurer; Mrs. John H. Morison, secretary. Through our speakers and through correspondence with the office and first-aid work, a great many new members have joined. A systematic membership campaign is just starting.

The last address of one of our speakers, Miss Katherine Loring, was to a school of one thousand poor children, mostly foreigners, and at the close they came to the platform with the money they had saved for the war sufferers. One little girl was so small that she could hardly climb onto the stage. The gifts were mostly in ten, five, and one cent pieces, amounting in all to $48.40.

A large room connected with the office has been placed at the disposal of the secretary, through the courtesy of the landlord, where many first-aid classes are being held morning, afternoon, and evening, the details having been arranged by Miss Grace Nichols and others. Dr. Richard P. Strong, the typhus expert, who recently did so much for the Red Cross in Serbia, is honorary chairman of the committee in charge, and his coworker, Dr. Shattuck, is acting chairman. This enables the committee to secure surgeons of fine standing as instructors.

SPLENDID COÖPERATION IS GIVEN

A committee has been formed to have charge of supplies to be kept in the United States, under Mrs. E. L. Tilden and Miss Ellen Emerson.

No report, however short, of Massachusetts war-relief work during the past year would be complete without an acknowledgment of the great generosity and courtesy of the Boston newspapers to the emergency office, nor of the kindness of the Rev. Paul Revere Frothingham in giving his church for Red Cross meetings, and of the aid of Messrs. Francis Peabody, William Endicott, and James Lawrence, of the Men's Executive Committee; also of help in the office from Misses Rainsford, Jenison, and others.

Perhaps the most appealing feature has been the manner in which the people of any nationality, in sad anxiety about their relatives or friends across the sea, have turned to our office—a Mexican seeking how to get into communication with her family in Mexico City; a Syrian wishing to send funds to Syria; a man in distress, longing to get comfort to his imprisoned brother in Europe, and so on, through the great Red Cross brotherhood of nations.

It has seemed like a divine privilege to feel that one could try to help and comfort—to ameliorate this near-by suffering, as well as that of the sick and wounded in the distant war zone.

Sold Seals to Aid Himself

A LAD of eleven entered the Anti-Tuberculosis Society's headquarters yesterday. He had left school some time ago. Yesterday he saw some of the boys and girls who had been in his school-room carrying Christmas seals, and he thought he would like to help contribute to the relief of the tuberculosis patients in the city. He got some seals from one of the children and sold a hundred of them.

Enthused with success, he thought he would try to sell some for himself. When he reported at headquarters the nurse looked at him, and then took him into the clinic, then in session. An examination showed marked signs of tuberculosis, and today little Tony is in a sanatorium starting on a bigger fight than he's ever had before—a fight for health. His hundred seals helped to give him his chance for life.—*Findlay, O., Republican.*

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What the Japanese Did for an American Party

Could More Genuine Hospitality and Cordiality Be Shown Anywhere Than Is Here Recorded?

By CORA V. JOHNSON

Formerly a Supervising Nurse for the American Red Cross in Kiev, Russia

PERHAPS to few American Red Cross members returning from the relief work in Europe has a greater contrast been offered than to the six nurses and two doctors of two hospital units which left Kiev, Russia, recently, after nearly a year's service there, to return home via Siberia and Japan.

It was already cold and heavy clothing felt very comfortable. During our stay in Moscow of ten days—a delay caused by difficulty in arranging for further transportation on account of the heavy demands on the railroads for military purposes—we had raw and rainy weather, and across the Siberian plains for two days the ground was covered with snow. Having come from a country in which every one was naturally serious on account of the war, we were perhaps the more impressed when, it seemed as in the twinkling of an eye, we were set down in Japan—beautiful, warm, and full of sunshine. Our trip from Tswinga to Yokohama was a series of exclamations of delight, and it seemed a very fairyland to us.

Shortly after our arrival in Yokohama a notice in the paper attracted the attention of the main office of the Japanese Red Cross in Tokio. The same day Mr. Togo, secretary of the association, called on us, inviting us to be their guests on our visit to Tokio. We arrived in Tokio on Friday, October 15, about 9.30 a. m., of a perfect day. We were met at the station by Mr. Togo and his clerk, Mr. Tyeki, with two automobiles, and we began a busy day of sight-seeing.

We first visited a famous department store. In the reception room the members of the firm, speaking English, served us with tea and cakes and gave us souvenirs. Then we started for the roof garden where a band dressed as Scotch Highlanders played American airs for us. Here we witnessed the preparation of the ceremonial tea, which means so much to the Japanese. As we walked through the store, it was well we did not stop, as it would have been difficult to get six women away from the beautiful things displayed. On one of the floors was a model of the coming coronation ceremony, with dolls dressed in the costumes to be worn, which was of great interest to us.

JAPANESE RED CROSS HEAD ENTERTAINS

Our next stop was the Art Exhibit, where the pictures of note for the past year were on exhibition; and then we visited the Museum of Uyena Park. This consumed the morning, and for tiffin we were the guests of Viscount and Viscountess Hanabusa, where we met the Marchioness Nabeshima and the Hon. Nagasaki, all of whom are so interested in the Red Cross work. The Viscount Hanabusa is the president of the Red Cross Society of Japan. To make us feel perfectly at home, they had prepared apple pie for dessert, and after so many months without pie it was indeed a treat to us.

After tiffin we were taken to see the robes to be used at the coming coronation. This privilege was granted to us through the kindness of Viscount Hana-

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DINING WITH THE PRESIDENT OF THE JAPANESE RED CROSS

"To make us feel thoroughly at home, they had apple pie for dessert," writes Miss Johnson of a luncheon given American Red Cross surgeons and nurses in Tokio by Viscount Hanabusa, President of the Japanese Red Cross, and the Viscountess.

busa, and was a pleasure of which we had not dreamed. We saw the ceremonial robes, which are modeled after those worn during ancient times, as well as the utensils which were to be used by the Emperor in the performance of the ceremonial rites.

Our afternoon tour included a visit to one of the temples; a visit to the chrysanthemum exhibit, which was both beautiful and unique; and, after a long ride, we reached the Red Cross Hospital. Here we were met by the president of the hospital, Dr. Kikai, and members of the staff, by the superintendent of nurses and many of her assistants. To us the hospital seemed a model one in every respect. It covers a great deal of ground, as it has just the one story, and each wing extends out into a beautiful garden. A stretcher drill, given for us by the pupil nurses, showed a military training. As we returned to the reception room we commented upon the number of nurses, and imagine our surprise when we were told that each patient has really two nurses, and at night there is one nurse for three patients.

"WE WERE AMONG FRIENDS"

With the tea we received cakes, and here again the American taste had been taken into consideration, as, in addition to the Japanese cakes, eclairs especially made for us were served. We received several souvenirs, and then had our pictures taken with the hospital staff. Copies of these photographs were presented to us before we left Japan. We felt very much at home in this hospital atmosphere, and the kindness and the cordiality of the welcome given us made us feel that we were among friends.

From the hospital we were taken to the Red Cross Headquarters, a beautiful building, where we were entertained at dinner and met about twenty-five members of the association, among whom, in addition to those we had met at tiffin, being Viscount Matsudaira, Vice-Presi-

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PART OF AN AMERICAN RED CROSS UNIT AT NIKKO, JAPAN, ACCOMPANIED BY JAPANESE RED CROSS OFFICIALS AND INTERPRETERS

"We had tiffin in a Japanese hotel and furnished much amusement to the Japanese as well as to ourselves," says Miss Johnson. "Sitting on cushions on the floor, in our stocking feet, and eating with chop-sticks, was indeed a novel experience."

dent of the Red Cross; Viscountess Wramatsu, Baroness Trwroki, Hon. Onoda, and Mr. Sawa. The table was decorated with flowers and candles, and the menu cards, printed both in Japanese and English, had a small red cross at the top. Fortunately for us, our place cards were written in our own language. Our hosts were all much interested in our work in Russia, as well as in our organization in America. Kindly messages were sent both to Miss Delano and Miss Boardman, both of whom were known to several of the members there.

At the close of the dinner Viscount Hanabusa made a speech in Japanese, welcoming us in the name of the Red Cross Society of Japan and extending greetings to the American Red Cross. To this Dr. Paul Zinkhan, of Washington, replied for the Americans. Both speeches were interpreted by Mr. Togo. Before leaving the table flashlight pictures were taken, and these we greatly prize. While coffee was served in the reception room Marchioness Nabeshima gave us some souvenirs, and as we left for the hotel flowers were sent with us. It seemed that nothing had been overlooked that would give us pleasure.

EXPERIENCES IN NIKKO AND KYOTO

Early the next morning, on our way to the station, we rode around the beautiful palace of the Emperor. We then left for Nikko, accompanied by Mr. Togo, and spent the day seeing the beauties of the place, its wonderful temples, and its magnificent trees. Here we were met by the local Red Cross representative, Mr. Yoshiya, as well as Mr. Takayama, one of the Nikko officials, and two interpreters. We had tiffin in a Japanese hotel, and furnished much amusement to the Japanese as well as to ourselves by our awkwardness. Sitting on cushions on the floor, in our stocking feet, and eating with chop-sticks was indeed a novel experience for us. At one of the temples we received from the priest cards as souvenirs and were served with tea and cakes in the reception room.

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Here also pictures were taken and later presented to us.

Regretting our lack of time to stay longer in this vicinity, the day following four of us left for Kyoto, the remainder of the party staying in Yokohama. When we reached the former capital, we were met by a large number of Red Cross officials and nurses, as well as by Miss Mary Denton, an American who has lived in Japan since 1888. We were given a hearty welcome, and for the next two days, under the guidance of Miss Kinichi Sato—the official interpreter for the Kyoto Prefecture—we visited The Outer Palace, temple gardens, the industrial exhibition, and pottery, cloisonne, and silk-weaving manufacturies. At all of these places previous arrangements had been made, so we were shown every courtesy and kindness. In this way we had the opportunity of seeing much that the average tourist does not see.

After our first day of sight-seeing, we enjoyed our dinner with Miss Denton, at the Doshisha University. With her we went to the girls' dormitory and were present at their evening service. On the floor and facing the room full of girls we found four cushions placed for us, and after we were seated we were each asked to tell them something of our work in Russia, and this was retold to them by an interpreter.

Before returning to the hotel for the night we walked through Theater street, which is an open bazaar, lined on both sides with shops and "movies" and crowded with people. And here they were having a 10 per cent discount sale!

Among the pleasantest features of our visit in Kyoto was the hour spent at the Red Cross Headquarters, where Mr. Nakamura, secretary of this branch of the Red Cross, with his assistant, and the nurses there entertained us. Tea and cakes were served, and we were shown their equipment, which interested us greatly. They were making great preparations for taking care of the emergency work anticipated at the time of the coronation, when enormous crowds of people would be present. As souvenirs of the day, Mr. Nakamura presented each of us with a book of views of Kyoto, and the nurses gave us pretty cedar boxes filled with candies fashioned after flowers and leaves.

KINDLY ATTENTIONS WITHOUT STINT

It was with genuine regret that we left this city, where we felt that, even after so short a stay as two days, we had many friends. Mr. Sato devoted his entire time to us, making every arrangement and adding so much to our enjoyment by his explanations, and perhaps we might add that we felt the climax had been reached when he was apparently undismayed at the prospect of acting as our interpreter during two hours of shopping.

As we left Kyoto our friends came to the station and bade us farewell, and we were overwhelmed when the nurses gave each of us a beautiful little workbag as well as a basket of nuts for our journey.

At Nara, after an hour's ride on the train, we again received the cordial reception from the Red Cross officials. Here we saw the great Dia Bustsu—the largest image of Buddha — as well as many of the temples and shrines. The deer park around the temple was of great interest to us, where from five to six hundred deer are so tame that they will eat out of your hand, and one can buy cakes to feed them.

OTHER DELEGATIONS MEET THEM

After luncheon, as guests of the Red Cross officials, we proceeded to Koba, in order to catch the train back to Yokohama for our sailing. Here also we were met by members of the Red Cross, who saw to it that we were comfortable.

On the day of leaving Yokohama, on the *Shinyo Maru,* October 23, several of the ladies called on us, and this branch of the organization sent us each a beautiful basket of flowers, as well as tiny flags and badges, to be worn on November 10, the day for the coronation of their Emperor.

One pleasant afternoon in Yokohama was spent with Mrs. Scidmore, mother of the American Consul. Although 92 years of age, she is very actively interested in the work of the Red Cross and wished to hear of our experiences.

The last person we saw as we left the harbor was Mr. Togo, who had done so much for us and through whose efforts

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our visit in Japan had been made so pleasant. He came from Tokio to bid us farewell, and we felt we were parting from a friend whom we had known a long time We all felt very grateful to him, and his solicitude and kindly forethought we shall never forget.

During the long voyage across the Pacific we have had plenty of time to live over the happy days spent in Japan. The many souvenirs we received we all treasure, I am sure, but the pleasant memories of our visit are by far our greatest treasure. With the deepest gratitude we will always remember the many kindnesses of the Red Cross Society of Japan

ANOTHER LIFE FOR HUMANITY

BROKEN in health after thirteen months of arduous service, day and night, devoted to allaying the suffering and hastening the recovery of thousands of European war sufferers in Red Cross hospitals in Hasler and Paignton, England, Miss Reba J Taylor, an American Red Cross graduate trained nurse, died at the Homeopathic Hospital, Washington, D. C., January 15, 1916.

Miss Taylor, whose portrait in the uniform she honored appears in connection with this brief mention, was among the first of the many American Red Cross enrolled nurses to indicate her desire to assist actively in the tremendous relief work occasioned by the Great War, and sailed for Europe with the first American Red Cross expeditionary party, on the chartered steamer "Red Cross," in September, 1914. After two terms of six months each had expired and the American Red Cross, owing to a shortage of funds, recalled most of its skilled personnel from Europe, in October, 1915, Miss Taylor volunteered to remain longer in England, and gave nearly three months' additional service, returning to the United States in December. She was very ill when she arrived home and gradually grew worse.

Around a bier draped with a large Red Cross flag and bountifully covered with floral tributes, a group of American Red Cross representatives and nurses joined in the last rites for this self-sacrificing young woman, in the Washington Nurses' Club, Sunday afternoon, January 16.

Miss Taylor graduated from the National Homeopathic Training School, Washington, in 1898.

MISS REBA J. TAYLOR

Graduate American Red Cross nurse [illegible] death was undermined caring for [illegible] and who died shortly after her return to Washington

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A TRIP TO GLEIWITZ AND COSEL

And a Glimpse of Two American Red Cross Stations

By Countess CARL MOLTKE
Wife of the Danish Minister to Germany

RECENTLY I actually accomplished my long-planned visit to the American Red Cross stations. As it is *Estappen gebiet,* I had to have a permit. One night at 12 o'clock I started off from the Friedrich Strasse station. Three trains directly before mine were practically filled with officers and men going back either after leave or after recovery—the soldiers decorated with flowers, the weeping, the kisses, and the waving! The officers' wives did not cry, but how they looked. It was the first time I had seen final departure on such a scale. It was dreadful. Some of the soldiers had the tears running down their cheeks, too.

I got to Gleiwitz at 9.15, where Count Talleyrand met me. At half past 10 we went to the lazaret. It is a concert and dance hall. At the right of the door are two, I suppose, refreshment rooms, fitted up as aseptic and clean operating-rooms—the table in the middle with a strong light over it, a sterilizer, the instruments lying in their trunks, mounted on tables. That was all. A few steps through a sort of bar, and then suddenly to the right and in the dance hall itself, 100 beds on either side of the main aisle, three rows deep, very neat iron, high hospital beds, just separated by a white, light table, and a slate with name, wound, and regiment sticking up high at the head. Every bed full. The nurses, with the head sister, were drawn up to receive me in the front hall, some six or seven Americans and three German helpers. The American doctors came in directly and then the German authorities. After a quarter of an hour's conversation the German gentlemen melted away again. With Sister Anna I went to every bed, talked with the wounded, and gave them cigars, cigarettes, and postcards. I have come rather used to it, but it is terribly sad, particularly as they are so patient.

A BOY WITH SILVER HAIR

One lad with a breast shot, sitting right up in bed, gasping for breath. One a boy of about twenty, just skin and bones, looking so pretty, with bright, fevered cheeks. One who had just had a terrible hemorrhage from a hip shot and looked already dead, quite green, with his eyes closed. And on and on one goes, teasing them, asking questions and poking fun at their wounds—anything to make them grin and the ones in the next beds laugh. They adore being made fun of and to get cigars, which they keep carefully, if they can't smoke at the moment, for better days. One very good-looking lad had perfectly silver hair. I knew the moment I looked at him that it was not natural. He told me one night they lay under shrapnel fire for more than twelve

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hours. His hair had been coal black when he went to the trench. It was snow white when he came out.

Upstairs were some sixty beds more, but most of these men were up. Again I trotted about with my offerings. There was a garden behind which the men could get to easily. There are very few amputations. Sister Anna was *so* very nice. She seemed very tired and could not speak of the men and their fortitude without crying. Some of the men they had had several months. One such poor fellow, with a spine wound, showed me how he could wiggle the toes on his left foot, and seemed so proud of it. The beds, linen, food, etc., are provided by the Germans. The nurses and doctors have their own rooms outside and feed and board themselves. I lunched with the nurses and doctors in a sort of club, where they always have their meals together in a private room. Besides the hospital they give a night and a day nurse to a small private clinic of 27 beds, mostly for officers. I got the impression in Gleiwitz that they have had an enormous lot to do.

NO; HE COULD NOT SMOKE!

About 3 o'clock we took a cross-country train to Cosel. The head, Sister Frances, met me at the station. Cosel is a tiny village around the fortress of the name. There the Americans have one wing of the regular garrison lazaret, with some 60 or 70 beds. It was a pretty old building, with a big garden in the middle. Nothing improvised as at Gleiwitz. The wards had eight to ten beds each, and some twenty more convalescents were in a barrack of portable paper construction at the other end of the garden. Everything was excellent—the same system as the other. Some of the patients were very pathetic. One man with his face and head all bandaged, only his mouth free. I put my hand on his and asked if he could smoke, and several seconds after, in a sort of whisper, came back as if miles distant, "No; I cannot now." They told me that both eyes and most of his nose were gone. He never complained except to worry over how badly his parents would feel.

The nurses and doctors lived at a little hotel. There I dined with them, the German chef-artzt coming and bringing me a great bunch of roses from his garden. I then drove with an orderly nearly an hour to a place called Kandazin, where I got the night train at 10, getting to Berlin at 5.30 a. m. It was a fearful effort, but I was glad I went, as it interested me very much. Practically all the wounds are septic, as the dirt of their clothes and very often unwashed bodies seem to invariably get into the wounds and the poison goes all over them, attacking one organ after another. One man who seemed to be dying had acute nephritis of a small wound in his leg.

In Cosel I did not hear any figures. In Gleiwitz they have lost only three-tenths of one per cent—three in one thousand, you see, which is very little. Count Talleyrand, who had been attached to them all the time, could not say enough of the nurses. He found them beyond all praise.

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A FEW OF THE COUNTLESS RED CROSS CHRISTMAS SEAL CARTOONS PUBLISHED DURING THE WONDERFULLY SUCCESSFUL 1915 SEASON

The great majority of the cartoonists of the country have proven themselves friends of the Red Cross and of the little seal that battles against the white plague annually

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Christmas Seal Sale Makes Another Big Record

Eighty Million Seals Sold in 1915 Season Against 55,000,000 Previous Year. Annual Sale Reaches Enormous Proportions.

By C. M. DE FOREST

Of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis

EDITOR'S NOTE.—*The most successful sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals in the nine years since the first little experiment with these seals in Delaware, under the auspices of the Delaware Red Cross Chapter, in 1907, was the 1915 country-wide sale. Mr. De Forest, principal field representative of the National Association for the Study and Prevention of Tuberculosis in this work, who has been in as intimate touch with the seal campaign as any one man, predicts in the subjoined brief article that, when all the returns for the recent Christmas season have come in from the thousands of cities, towns, and villages participating in this annual humanitarian activity, it will be shown that upwards of 80,000,000 seals were sold, an increase over the highest previous year's sale—that of 1914, when 55,000,000 seals were sold—of 25,000,000. This means that approximately $800,000 was raised in the past season to aid in combating the white specter of death—tuberculosis—and that a grand total of about $3,295,000 has been raised through the sale of Red Cross Christmas Seals since the idea was conceived. This is counting the $4,500, which is all that was produced in 1907, the experimental year in Delaware. With each succeeding year, the plan being nationalized in 1908, the revenue produced was much greater than the amount raised the previous year. In 1908, $138,244 was raised; in 1909, $237,153; in 1910, $304,320; in 1911, $339,656; in 1912, $384,999; in 1913, $430,214; in 1914, $550,000; in 1915 (estimated), $800,000. The great jumps made in the seal sales of 1914 and 1915 are the more interesting when it is borne in mind that in the past year and a half, which embraces both of these two seal-selling seasons, the generosity of the American public has been heavily drawn upon in the relief of the millions of European war sufferers. And yet we have in 1915, eighteen months after the war began, an increase of perhaps 50 per cent in the annual seal receipts for the tuberculosis sufferers. As a means of stimulating originality in designs for the Red Cross Christmas Seal for the 1916 season, the American Red Cross this year decided to do what it has done on one or two occasions before—to conduct a competitive contest and offer prizes. Out of the expense fund set aside for the anti-tuberculosis campaign, $200 will be given in prizes—five in all—as follows: First prize, for design accepted, $100; second prize, $50; third prize, $25; fourth prize, $15; fifth prize, $10. The contest closed February 1, 1916.*

AS A BASIS for forecasting the total sale of seals in the 1915 campaign, all reports for which are not yet in, we have the following preliminary returns: The agencies for Brooklyn and Queens, for Manhattan and Bronx, and for the rest of New York State report an increase of 4,000,000 seals over last year. The total, as indicated by returns to date, will be over 17,000,000 for New York State. The report from Missouri is that the total sale for the State will probably show an increase of 165 per cent over last year, making a total of over 3,000,000 seals. The increase in the

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sale in Iowa, as predicted by the sales manager, will be 230 per cent, reaching a total of 2,000,000.

The total increase from these three States—New York, Iowa, and Missouri—is, accordingly, 7,000,000. I estimate that the total increase in the seal sale for the United States will be 25,000,000 seals, or three and one-half times the increase in these three States. While the increase will not be so notable in a great majority of the remaining 45 States, we have reason to look for a large increase in Ohio, Illinois, and Minnesota, where the aggregate sales are large figures, and in Michigan and Florida. Virginia reports an increase of 100 per cent. We know of no State where there will be a decrease. My total estimate on a basis of an increase of 25,000,000 is a sale of 80,000,000 seals. The figure may be high and it may be low. I estimate an increase of from 40 to 50 per cent over the 55,000,000 sold last year.

I believe that a very important factor in the increase this year has been the systematic instruction we have given agents everywhere on the best methods of selling seals. We issued pamphlet text-books on this subject in three styles, designed for general agents, local agents in places of fair size, and local agents in small places, and distributed 1,614 copies of the first; 11,646 of the second; 28,217 of the last. Another factor of importance has been the increased interest we have stimulated in the Red Cross Seal National Pennant Competition. We have distributed 12,092 of the circulars on "Honors and Pennants."

Especially gratifying has been the increased activity in the educational features of the seal sale. Thus, as an aid to the observance of Children's Health Crusade Day, we distributed 100,000 copies of the story talks to children, "The Ogre and the Children," and these were all paid for by the agents in the field. Likewise, 193,647 Christmas Seal Buttons were purchased by agents for distribution to children. In general, these were awarded to the child who sold 25 seals according to our recommendation, and our new Modern Health Crusader Medal Pins were distributed to children who sold 100 seals. Twenty-six thousand eight hundred and seventy-eight of these medals were purchased by agents in the field.

As an additional stimulus to the interest of school children, we issued an attractive certificate for enrolling the Modern Health Crusader. This carried a set of health rules. It was issued to the child who had sold ten seals. We distributed a total of over 49,000 of these certificate cards, as well as 37,000 special authorization slips, with the health rules likewise printed on them. These authorization slips were in some States issued to children when they first started out to sell seals.

Regarding the mail-sale campaign, the fact that we sold to agents 131,000 follow-up cards and 142,000 acknowledgment cards gives an idea of the magnitude of this campaign. It is probable that for a majority of the mail-sale letters other follow-up cards and acknowledgment cards were used.

From "A Souvenir of Solferino"

IF THE terrible instruments of destruction now possessed by the nations seem to shorten wars, will not, on the other hand, the battles be more deadly? And in this century, when the unexpected plays such an important rôle, may not war bring about the most sudden and unforeseen results?

Are there not, in these considerations alone, more than sufficient reasons for us not to allow ourselves to be taken unawares?

—Henri Dunant, Father of International Red Cross Societies.

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EDITORIAL COMMENT

He only is advancing in life whose heart is getting softer, whose blood warmer, whose brain quicker, whose spirit is entering into Living peace.
—*Ruskin.*

MEMBERSHIP-ENDOWMENT PREPAREDNESS IS COMING

PEACE by Preparedness!
Patriotism by Preparedness!
Mercy by Preparedness!

These three propositions we hold to be self-evident. A living peace, a living patriotism, a living mercifulness come through preparedness. For it has been only too well demonstrated, both in ancient and modern times, that for a government to be mercifully conducted in behalf of its citizenship it must espouse a policy of general and perpetual preparation for the people's protection. On top of this it is a simple patriotic duty to contribute to your nation's preparedness; and, again, preparedness is the surest and best peace insurance. All Americans with practical foresight assuredly will agree to this.

To keep pace with what are clearly and authoritatively represented to be the needs of our army and navy, the American Red Cross is actively seeking greater strength and needs many hundreds of thousands of members—recruits; NOT LESS THAN ONE MILLION RECRUITS. It wants those recruits as speedily as possible. It wants to mobilize forthwith a membership which shall compare favorably with the memberships of the German and Japanese Red Cross societies. As we have said before—and we can't remind about it too often!—Japan, with a population of 40,000,000, has 1,800,000 Red Cross members; Germany, with 67,000,000 inhabitants, has a round million members. And our own blessed United States, with a population of 100,000,000, actually has at this writing less than 30,000 Red Cross members.

We say "at this writing," meaning toward the close of January, because there is a country-wide, all-at-once, enthusiastic, energetic membership campaign being waged for the American Red Cross which is bringing in members by the hundreds daily. New York, Chicago, Boston, Philadelphia, Washington, Spokane, and other cities and communities are getting busy on a grand scale. Divisions, branches, chapters of the Red Cross are taking up the clarion cry: "A MILLION MEMBERS FOR THE RED CROSS!" And they will be obtained or we sadly misjudge the productivity of American enterprise and zeal.

In Chicago, under the tutelage of the Chicago Red Cross Chapter, 100 prominent citizens have undertaken to get 100 Red Cross members each—10,000 in all—and the way the returns are arriving at National Headquarters in Washington is indicative that the mark of achievement set will be reached. An application from our Massachusetts secretary for 10,000 membership buttons was received the other day—a joy-laden message, indeed. The National Capital is teeming with Red Cross membership boosters. From highways and byways the recruits are flocking in. Once a recruit soon a regular. It is a "regular army" of members—a big standing army of members—that is most wanted.

WHY LARGE ENDOWMENT IS RELIEF PREPAREDNESS

AND the endowment fund is beginning to swell. Japan's Red Cross has an endowment fund—a preparedness fund, if you please—of $13,000,000. Our Red Cross has less than $850,000. This should

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be vastly greater. Your country's official and government-supervised humanitarian organization should not be put to the necessity of making public appeals for funds for big relief undertakings, yet it finds itself having to resort to this course every time there is a big catastrophe. Such appeals should be rarities.

Our Red Cross has engaged in over eighty large relief operations in ten years, and expended and directed the expenditure of over $10,000,000 in donated moneys, not to mention several millions of dollars' worth of contributed relief supplies distributed in the same time. There is an average of six frightful disasters a year. An appalling deluge like the Ohio floods, a frightful conflagration like the San Francisco fire—something altogether shocking of this kind—might happen any hour. And this is but peace-time relief.

The interest on the endowment fund at present barely meets the expenses of the upkeep of a large organization of administrative officers, skilled relief workers, and paraphernalia—the overhead. A number of the officers and officials donate their services, but many of the specially trained personnel cannot do this. NOT A PENNY OF RELIEF FUNDS IS USED FOR THIS UPKEEP, and all accounts are audited by the War Department. The organization is constantly engaged in preventive work—in accident and tuberculosis prevention, first-aid instruction, nursing, hygiene, and general humanitarian education—in all parts of the United States.

The Red Cross is kept ready, like your fire department, to answer a distress call on a moment's notice. Its machinery of relief—its system and efficiency—is immediately at the service of the stricken community. But its means—its financial means—are so meager, so inadequate, that special appeals have to be issued to meet each arising exigency. The revenue from its endowment merely provides the relief machinery, not the hundreds of thousands of dollars' worth of food, clothing, drugs, and rehabilitation supplies. The skilled services are provided gratis, but the wherewithal to make the services wholly effective—the food for the starving, the raiment for the freezing, and so on—have to be paid for out of specially contributed funds or be donated direct. There should be a very large endowment, generating revenue constantly, to meet these emergencies fully. The suggestion that it be $2,000,000 simply specifies a low minimum. It really should be much greater.

Our endowment fund has grown $15,000 in the last few weeks through the great kindness of "a Massachusetts man." The modest donor desired that his name be not made public. We hope many others will follow his good example soon—that his act of generosity will start a definite movement in this direction.

This is all for the sake of preparedness, and of efficiency and thoroughness, in our numerous humanitarian endeavors at home and abroad. And as, under the Federal law chartering the American National Red Cross, this association is the only authorized medium of relief between the army and navy and the people of the United States, it is felt that we cannot be "too adequately" prepared. Our complete preparedness, through a vastly larger membership—and it only costs $1 a year to be an annual member—and through a more-than-doubled endowment, at the very least, will be preparedness in the interest of mercy, and glowing evidence of the patriotism and humanitarianism of our people. It will be in the interest of peace, too; peace of mind and of body for the unhappy victims of earthquakes, fires, floods, wars, and other cruel and blighting disasters.

THE KNIGHT HOSPITALLER AND THE MAGAZINE COVER

THE soul of chivalry, the heart of compassion, were the Knights Hospitallers of St. John of Jerusalem, of Rhodes, and of Malta; rather, the historic and humane Order required of them that they be, and almost invariably they were. While this essentially Christian body furnished the sinews of the Crusades and in policy was extremely hostile toward the Moslems, its rigidly examined members—wearers of the cross—not only were expected to go out of their way to succor a distressed mortal along the roadside, whatever his nationality or creed, but it

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was a shameful and disgraceful deed of omission for them to fail to render whatsoever aid in their power. Gentile, Jew, and Moslem—athirst, famine-stricken, diseased, wounded, or otherwise injured, naked, or shelterless—received at their beneficent hands such relief as their water cask, meal bag, medicine chest, or purse would provide. And there was a woman's branch of the Order which zealously engaged in works of mercy, whenever and wherever opportunity was found, in a way that only the delicate mother-tenderness of woman makes possible.

To this ancient and honorable organization we trace the first practical demonstration of that spirit of neutrality and humanity which today gives life and genuineness to the impartial and stupendous relief operations of the Red Cross societies the wide world over.

Hence the central idea of the beautiful obverse side of the official American Red Cross medals, the work of the noted sculptor, Gutzon Borglum, which, with four reverse sides for varying degrees of merit, were presented as a gift to the Red Cross four years ago by the Numismatic Society—a body of wealthy persons which took a special interest in our association.

And hence our new four-colored cover!

Do you not like it? Do you not think it tells the story of the Red Cross most eloquently — the adequately accoutered knight, kneeling in the dust the while he ministers to the sore needs of a miserable and wasted creature, and at the moment holding a vessel of cooling water to his lips? In the background, with head drooping in token of great fatigue, is the knight's horse, richly caparisoned, while above the knight and also in the background are the impressive words of the Red Cross motto. There you have in a glance the meaning of the Red Cross—something simple enough for an untutored savage to comprehend, and broad and significant enough for the most enlightened to appreciate.

The design is in the center of and subordinate to the sacred Red Cross itself—the chief symbol. We hope the blending of the two—the cross and the medal—will appeal to our membership everywhere as a pleasing and a distinctive cover subject. The Magazine is now being produced in a larger publishing-house—by the publishers of the esteemed National Geographic Magazine—and on a better quality of paper than heretofore.

Will you not accord the AMERICAN RED CROSS MAGAZINE, your country's official humanitarian publication, a permanent place on your library table?

A. C.

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G. Washington's TEA

80% Tannin Removed. Dissolves instantly in hot water. 25-cup Trial Size sent for 10 cents.

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In Affections Involving Deep-Seated Structures—Pneumonia, Pleurisy, Etc.—

A uniform degree of Heat may be maintained for **24** hours, or longer, by covering the thorax with

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DIRECTIONS—Always heat in the original container by placing in hot water. Needless exposure to the air impairs its osmotic properties, on which its therapeutic action largely depends.

warm and thick—at the same time allow a liberal margin to overlap the area involved. In this way the aggravating symptoms may be almost immediately ameliorated; the cutaneous reflexes stimulated, causing *contraction* of the deep-seated and coincidently *dilation* of the superficial blood-vessels—flushing the peripheral capillaries. Thus the overworked Heart is relieved from an excessive blood-pressure; congestion and pain also are relieved, and the temperature tends to decline as restoration to normal circulation ensues.

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